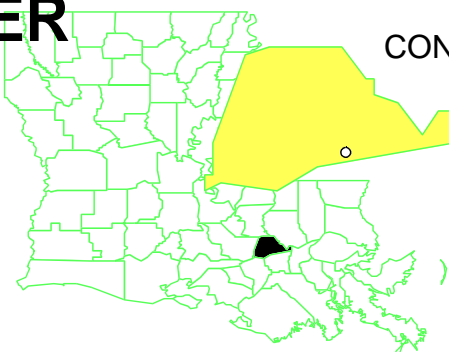


# CLEVE REBER

## LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980501456

Site ID: 0600512



## EPA REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 03

Ascension Parish

Updated: August 2005

**Other Names:**  
**Reber Landfill**

## Site Description

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- Location:**
- Ascension Parish, Louisiana.
  - Between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.
  - One mile south of Highway 22 on the east side of Highway 70.
- Population:**
- Eleven residences close to the site.
- Setting:**
- Nearest residence is approximately 100 feet from the northern property line of the site.
  - Nearest drinking water well is located on a residential property about 100 feet away from the site.
  - The surrounding land to the east and south are covered by dense vegetation and swamp.
  - The areas to the north and west are primarily residential and agricultural. These residential areas are sparsely populated.
  - The 25 acre site - was an abandoned landfill that accepted both municipal and industrial wastes.
  - One large pond (12 acres) and three small ponds (total approximately one acre) existed on site.
- Hydrology:**
- The site is underlain by approximately 250 feet of very plastic clays with low permeabilities.
  - Within this clay formation is a clayey/silty sand formation that varies between 3-10 feet in thickness, and is located 30-50 feet below the ground surface. At 200 feet is another sand formation that is approximately 30 feet thick. This layer is referred to as the Deep Sand.
  - The drinking water aquifer is called the Norco aquifer and lies below the Deep Sand. The Norco Aquifer is separated from the Deep Sand by 10 feet of clay.
  - The upper sand zone (30 feet) is contaminated with low-level organics (HCB). There are no known users of this zone. The Norco is not contaminated and the potential for contamination is considered negligible.
  - The Norco is an artesian aquifer that is free-flowing for most of the year.

## Present Status and Issues

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- Post closure monitoring continues on a semi annual basis.
- The second Five Year remedy review was implemented in Fiscal Year 2003.
- EPA and its contractor Tetra Tech EM Inc. completed the second Five Year remedy review.
- A site inspection was conducted on May 7, 2003 as part of the Five Year review.

## Wastes and Volumes

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Principal pollutants include the following:

- Hexachlorobenzene (9,500 parts per million (ppm) on-site waste)
- Hexachlorobutadiene (8,600 ppm on-site waste)

Volume:

- The estimated total volume of material buried on site was 220,000 cubic yards (cu. yds.), including the municipal waste. The Record of Decision (ROD) called for excavating approximately 15,000 cu. yds. of drums and bulk sludges as source control.
- The volume of on site surface water was estimated to be 22,000,000 gallons, with about 21,500,000 gallons being located in the large pond.

## Site Assessment and Ranking

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### NPL LISTING HISTORY

Site HRS Score: 48.80

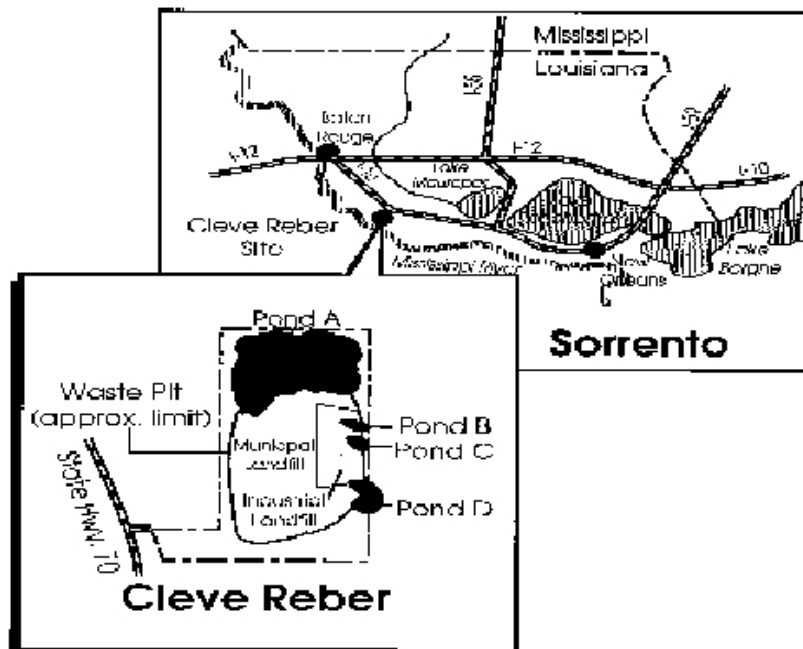
Proposed Date: 12/30/82

Final Date: 9/08/83

NPL Update: Original

## Site Map and Diagram

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# The Remediation Process

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## Site History:

- Originally, the site was cleared and used as a source of borrow material in the construction of the embankments of the Sunshine Bridge and portions of US Highway 10 in Louisiana.
- The site was then permitted for the disposal of municipal wastes (Ascension Parish Sanitary Landfill).
- Environmental Controls Company, with Mr. Cleve Reber as president, leased the facility in 1970, and from 1970 to 1974, both municipal and industrial wastes were disposed of at the site.
- The site was abandoned in 1974.
- In 1983 the State fenced the site.
- In July 1983, EPA conducted an emergency action removing 1,100 surface drums and waste piles.
- A thin clay cap was placed over the areas thought to contain buried drums and wastes.
- In 1984 and 1986, EPA conducted two comprehensive field investigations that indicated all significant contamination was restricted to the site.
- EPA completed the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in September 1986.
- EPA signed the ROD in March 1987.
- EPA completed all design activities in February 1990.
- EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) and the Remedial Action (RA) was initiated by the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) in April 1991.
- Remedial Action: Excavation and incineration of wastes were completed in October 1995. The on-site temporary incinerator and associated buildings were removed. The remaining activities, consisting of capping the site and providing vegetative cover were completed in May 1996.
- The operation and maintenance started in September 1996 and will continue for at least 30 years.
- The Notice of Intent to Delete which includes a request for the public to provide their comments was published in the Federal Register on October 9, 1997.
- The site was deleted from the NPL on December 30, 1997, Federal Register 62FR67731.
- A Five-Year remedy review was implemented by EPA during the Fiscal Year 1998.
- Samples collected January 1999 as part of the Post Closure Monitoring reveal no contaminants detected. Last Post-Closure Inspection conducted in March 1999. Ground Water sampling in 1999 has not identified any hazardous substances present above detection limits.
- Samples collected in 2000 and 2001 as part of the Post Closure Monitoring reveal no contaminants detected in ground water samples. The Post Closure Site Inspection were also completed for the years 2002 and 2003. So far monitoring has not detected any contaminants in the ground water. Recent samples also show no detect for the contaminants of concern.
- Photographs showing current and past conditions before the remedial actions, are available in the EPA Internet pages at URL <http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6sf/6sf-la.htm>
- A second Five-Year remedy review was implemented by EPA during the Fiscal Year 2003.
- Operation and Maintenance activities continue to be conducted by the PRPs.

## Health Considerations:

- Direct contact with on site wastes.
- Potential for drinking contaminated ground water from currently unused water-bearing formation beneath site.
- Potential for cross-contamination between the shallow sand zone and deep drinking water aquifer of deep wells drilled in the future.

## Other Environmental Risks:

- The potential for fugitive volatile emissions during construction was evaluated and addressed during the remedial design phase.

## Record of Decision

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Signed: March 31, 1987

- The remedy included on site thermal destruction (incineration) of drums and bulk sludges; RCRA cap.

### Other Remedies Considered

1. No action
2. On site landfill
3. Off site landfill
4. Off site incineration

### Reason Not Chosen

- Not protective
- Not long-term (inconsistent with SARA)
- Inconsistent with SARA
- Not cost effective compared to on-site

## Community Involvement

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- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 05/84, revised 03/91.
- Open houses and workshops: 05/84 Press Release, 11/90, 5/91.
- Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 05/85, 02/87.
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 09/87.
- Milestone Fact Sheets: Updates 3/88, 12/88, 2/90, and 9/90; remedial design 3/90; open house 5/91, 12/91, and 6/94; construction completion 6/96; deletion 2/98.
- Citizens on site mailing list: 237
- Constituency Interest: Medium
- Site Repository: Ascension Parish Public Library

## Technical Assistance Grant

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- Availability Notice: Yes
- Letters of Intent Received: 1) 6/18/88 from Ascension Superfund Koalition (ASK)
- Grant Awarded: 06/01/92
- Status: No funds were drawn down. Grant has been annulled and was closed 6/19/98.

## Contacts

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- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Bartolome J Cañellas, 214/665-6662, Mail Code 6SF-LP
- **State Contact (LDEQ):** Mike Bradley, 225/765-2587
- **Community Involvement (EPA):** Bartolome J Cañellas, 214/665-6662, Mail Code 6SF-LP
- **Regional Public Liaison (EPA):** Arnold Ondarza 1-800-533-3508, Mail Code 6SF
- **Attorney (EPA):** Jim Costello, 214/665-8045, Mail Code: 6RC-S
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Kathy Gibson, 214/665-7196, Mail Code: 6SF-LT
- **Prime Contractors:** CH2MHill/USACE

## Enforcement

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- Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) performed the RA under a UAO issued in 1991.
- EPA negotiated with the PRPs for past cost and oversight cost.

## Benefits

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- Approximately 26,000 tons of excavated waste were incinerated on site. About 60 million gallons of wastewater were also treated and discharged to the Mississippi River.
- Implementation of the selected source control remedy permanently treated site wastes. Because the site has been capped, it will not be available for future residential or industrial/commercial development.